WASHINGTON, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1901-TWENTY-TWO PAGES.

IN FAVOR OF A TARIFF.

The "London Times" Sees No Cause for Alarm Over Taxation.

LONDON, Nov. 2.- The heavy fall in

als should be left untouched,
"No doubt," says the "Times," "under

CARDINAL SVAMPA DYING.

He Had Been Regarded as the Suc-

ROME, Nov. 5.—Cardinal Syampa, Archbishop of Bologna, is new ling on his deathbed. The question of the successor

to Loo XIII was foreteld in the Book of

the question agitating Vatican circles is

who shall be selected by his party to suc-

The names of Cardinals Gottl, Vannutel

II, and Rampolla have been mentioned, only to be rejected as unlikely. The pres-

ent probability points to Cardinal Sarto, Archbishop of Venice, as the selection of

PREFERS OPEN HOSTILITY.

Major McBride Declares Parliament

PARIS, Nov. 2 .- A correspondent inter

lewed Major McBride, of the Irish

entation of a sword and address to him

by a committee of Irishmen on Monday He said that it would be a demonstration

that Ireland refused to tamper any longer

out, besides being a useless and expen

"The Irish in Ireland and America made

more of me than I deserved in clubs and at dances, etc., and named associations after me, as though I had already been

installed in the Panthson of Irish mar-tyrs. The reason is that they have taken

me for a living symbol of open and hop

is depopulating Ireland faster than th

concentration camps are depopulating South Africa. As opposed to the word;

humbugs who are spouting at the ex-pense of America's dollars in Westmin

ster, tell America to put its dollers in

nto the Parliamentary gut'er.

sinking fund to arm the Irish for th

est opportunity, rather than theew then

"I advocate open and frank hostility

e steady preparation. A ready, thanks Maude Gonne, they have stopped re-ruiting. The next step w.W be the trans-

er of frishmen who my fight to the

jost likely first to mee England, 2

overment is on foot, but am unable it y more just now. Ferl is on Monday may speak more fully. That depend on the opinions of the other chlera it this much I may say—ireland heads and preparing.

Allowed to Go to Her Home. Caroline Miller, about sixty-five years of

e, with a huge, old-fashioned sunbon

et, calico dress, white apren, and a bi

atch of court Master on a very re-one, was in the Police Court yesterday

harged with being disorderly. A police han testified that she was drunk are

rofane on Pennsylvania Avenue Friday

came to Washington from York, Pa., with her husband to visit. She tearfully and oervously said that she got separated from her husband in some way she could not account for and was picked up by the police. Judge Kimball to k her personal bond on the promise she would leave town. As the left the witness stand she requested his honor that, in the event Miller got into court, he he informed that she had been there and that she had departed for York. The old man, she leared, might be worried about her.

right. The woman told the court that she ame to Washington from York, Pa., with

then it is possible. Till then, there should

arism Useless to Aid Ireland

the Syampa party.

their home markets."

Racing at Benning! Racing at Benning! Racing at Benning!

Begins Monday, Nov. 11

New Grandstand. New Paddock. New Pavilion. New Stables.

SIX RACES DAILY!

First Race at 2 P. M.

For further particulars see amusement columns daily papers.

Season tickets, \$15, on sale at Droop's, 923 Pennsylvania Avenue, and Westcott & Story's, 816 Seventeenth Street.

Washington Jockey Club.

ALGERNON DANGERFIELD. Assistant Secretary.

S. S. HOWLAND, President.

A GERMAN MILITARY BOAST

Von Edelsheim Thinks Invasion of England an Easy Task.

An Officer in the Kaiser's Army Surprises Berlin by a Pamphlet-The Seperiority of William's Army Over Available British Troops. RUBLIN Nov. 9 - Considerable atten-

tion is attracted here by a pamphlet just published by Baron von Edelsheim, an of ficer on the chief general staff of the German army, in which he declares that Germany could throw 100,000 men on the English const within a very short time. The buron puts forward his statement

is considered somewhat curious that he is permitted by his Government to publish the pumphlet. He also discusses the ossibility of landing treeps in Russia nd France, and proceeds to contemplate the hypotheses of a war between Germany and the United States.

The baron starts from the assumption that Germany must, one day, be involved in a conflict on account of the growth of ion that Germany might hope to secure some success at sex shortly after hostilities begun, as the German navy would start mobilization first, but before long England would be able to set such a powerful many force in action that Gerold be reduced to defensive tac ties, in which success could not be reck-

The land forces of the English army cor neither in strength nor quality with her position as a great Power. England is convinced that every heatile invasion can be prevented by her fleet, but this conviction is not by any means well founded. Even if England, after a time, could set in motion great naval forces, those which would be ready at the beginning are not so overwhelming that an opponent recentially weaker at sea, who has everything ready, may not have a chance of scoring a temporary success. Germany must threw part of her land forces on the English coast, and thus bring the conflict to ap issue on land, where German troops are much superior

After summing up the shortcomings of England's land forces, the taron declares that only her present standing army and regular reserves can be counted on in case of sudden invasion; as the others would take a considerable time to mobil-"In this connection," he observes we must also take account of their slight ready in England for action are three divisions of the First Army Corpe, about hined division of the Third, together with

three cavalry brigades. "The strength of an English division on a war footing is only 10,000 men, while a milar German division numbers abou 16,000 men. Germany can transport six infantry divisions or one cavalry brigade and five infantry divisions to England in the Spanish a very short time. How the operation been annulled.

Mr. Herrings

that it can be done within little more than thirty hours, in favorable weather, from German harbors in the North Sea. Large tracts of the English coast furnish good landing places for troops and that an invading army could live on them

or a long time.
"On the other hand, the island is not arge enough to allow English troops to lestroy a once victorious hostile army. It is unlikely that such a war would last very long, and considerable re-enforce ments would, therefore, not be needed."

AN OXFORD STROKE DEAD.

Culm-Seymour, Who Rowed Last Year, Succumbs to Pleurley.

LONDON, Nov. R.-The death of M. Culm-Seymour, at the age of twenty-on years, the stroke our in last year's Or ford University boat, has reopened the discussion as to whether the severity of the sirnin of university rowing is not too great for many young men who are per-fectly free from organic weakness, and are passed as fit by the doctors. In the last few years Measure Balfour, Heywood-Lonsdale, Stretch, Cotton, Poole, and Wright, all young men who

Inches within a few years of leaving their university. Mr. Cuim-Seymo succumbed to pleurisy.

A PLASTER CAST OF SANDOW.

The "Strong Man" Undergoes : Novel Feat of Endurance.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Eugene Sandow, the strong man," I'm Just undergone a remarkable test of endurance. He has ha cast taken of his whole body, the work being done piecemeal, with his body under full muscular strain. The cast is taken for the South Kensington School of Art and also for the British Museum nutkur

The moulds were considerably larger than each of the limbs it covered, and was made of wood. They were placed around each member with an inch o two of space intervening, and that space was then filled with liquid plaster. The limb was kept at full muscular tension until the plaster hardened, which it did in about fifteen minutes. When all the arts of Sandow's body had been treated form.

It was necessary to keep up the muse mould was being taken at the time at throughout the whole body while the plaster was hardening. Otherwise the symetry of the cast would have been seriously affected Sandoy gave every day for a month to the

EXPULSION DECREE REVOKED.

Joseph Herrings to Be Permitted to Remain in Berlin.

BEHLIN, Nov. 9.-The official decree for be expulsion from Germany of Joseph Herrings, an American war corresponden in the Spanish and Chinese wars, has

Mr. Herrings will remain in Berlin.

SALISBURY FAILING FAST.

Little Vigor in His Speech at the Lord Mayor's Banquet.

discouragem at no passing inconvenience, should delet them for a moment from carrying out, steadily, lengthliy, and doggedly, the policy which they believed to be the policy of the Empley.

Lord Schorne, First Lord of the Admiratty, speaking before Lord Salisbury did, referring to the accidents to the command other torpeds boat deviroyers, which had caused the public to fear that their design was feally and that they are autranstowers, and that the destroyers were an integral part, and the most valuable, of the Eritish navy. The Admirally had decided to improve them by adding materially to their strength. The British Premier's Relaxing Grasp Saddens His Hearers-Still Determined to Carry the War to Its End-Makes a Plea for Patience

LONDON, Nov. 9.-The 9th of November is always interesting, because at the lord mayor's banquet, the Prime Minister ford mayor's banquet, the Prime Minister makes a specificate an amount when Par-imment has not been sitting for some time. In the occasion tonight interest was far greater than usual, because the tritish people which to hear what Lord Salisbury heal to say on the war. But when he had made his speech, the inter-cat of his hearers was concentrated rather est of his heavers was concentrated rather or the speaker than on his words. The English newspapers will probably refrain from giving their renders the full to the speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach,

tapression which Lord Salisbury gave to Chancelor of the Exchequer, at Bristol on Monday, when he warned the British n the report which follows, but the people that the prolongation of the South apeaker tonight was certainly more interexing than his speech. The Marquis of
Sambury showed clearly to every natener
that, while he no longer combines the that, while he no tonger combines the lower, though a rise is certain when the offices of Prime Minister and Foreign war is fluished. Secretary, the strain of the South Afri-can war, which shortened the time of the late Queen Victoria, and brought on the fatal filness of the Marchioness of Salls-bury, has strengthened the attack of ago is not likely to be reached again.

years open England's political leader.

Physically, he looks improved by his present financial burden, although regretholiday in the south of France, but as he spoke, men who had listened to his speeches for years recognized that a great change had come over him. He left his sertences, once so terse, unfinished. His vigor and grasp of things seemed to be relaxed. Salisbury, the cynic, who once cared not for what any men said seemed. cared not for what any man said, seemed This exerdium serves as an introduc-to be smarting under criticism to which tion of the real object of the long edito be sharing under the cream with his torial, which is the advocacy of a reim-answers of old. In a word, the speech position of the shilling duty on imported answers of old. In a word, the speech position of the shilling duty on imported saddened his hearers, who were forced to corn, "which Sir Robert Love threw away the conclusion, when it had ended, that in a fit of economic pedantry," and which they had been listening to a great man would not be felt. The "Times" does not

who had findshed his life's work.

There must be no mistake in regard to the attitude that Lord Salisbury took in respect to the South African war. It was Liberal and free trader, but draws atone of dogged determination to "see it tention to it, and is evidently inclined to through," but in his manner of speaking, in his frequent failure to get the words which he wished to say, in the absence of tariff for revenue, and argues that it of those cynical epigrams which have has served well in Germany ever since and in truth, in the whole manner of the main, there was that which convinced his heaters that Lord Salisbury has reached the end of his great strength.

Besides the Prime Minister there were present at the banquet the Rt. How C. T.

present at the banquet the Rt. Hon. C. T. "No doubt," says the "Times," "under Ritchic, Home Secrétary; the Earl of Sel- arrangements of this kind it would be of "His Majesty's Ministers," said:

of "His Majesty's Ministers," said:

"In considering the embarrasement and difficulties in which it may be thought that our country is standing, it is a matter for congratulation that the peace of the world has been, on the whole, so little disturbed and that we have found such a kindly feeling and such a correct attitude on the part of all the Powers with whom we have been in alliance. I venture to say that lifty years ago that would not have been the case. It is a great improvement in our public hants of thought that we have, through all these difficulties, enjoyed as favorable, certainly as neutral, a position as any of the Governments of Europe could have been able to occupy. That has been no small advantage.

small advantage.

"A slight cloud during the last few weeks has settled over the eastern end of the McClerranean, but it has passed away. That is a great achievement. I do not think that difficulties so great or opportunities so embarrassing would, fifty years ago, have left so light a mark on the better of our time. There is reside. or ago, have left so light a mark of the sultable candidates, being upon which the eye can dwell of serious nature except the said and lamination was that we are still pursuing in the control of the sultable candidates, being upon which the succession have always claimed that his succession that we are still pursuing in the Rick of Lee XIII was forsteld in the Rick of

South Africa:

The Fremier deprecated the pessimism which he noticed expressed by public men and the newspapers of the country, for which, he declared, he saw no cause. He thought that steady and unvarying progress toward a successful issue was absolutely secured. Undoubtedly the war had not reached a conclusion as early as they had expected, but he thought that much of the feeling of netvousness and disappointment was due to the fact that the kind of war in which they were entagged.

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| He recounted th | ie was |
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tain that there is no ground for saying that the Government has, in any degree, neglected its duty, either in meeting demands of the generals on the spot, or in making other preparations necessary for the conduct of the war.

Lord Salisbury went on to say that he hoped that this declaration would induce a more confident feeling in the country. Turning to the many critics of his Government, he complained that the indefinite nature of their charges made it impossible for the administration to defend itself. The position of the Government had not changed. It desired nothing better than bringing back these territories to the blessings of the British Empire, that they should chiop peace, freedom, and civil rights, and within the circumstances and time night permit, that they should enjoy the other blessings of self-government which eters should enjoy the other blessings of self-government which eters should enjoy the other blessings of self-government which eters should enjoy the other blessings of self-government which

erning colonies. Continuing, the marquist caid:

"We are met with the assertion by our opponents that they will accept nothing but independence. We reply that neighbors who have evil out wo days notice, who have evil out you for more than as many of their years in eccumulating materials for a colossal war of independence, are inconsistent with our security.

That the trouble should never recur, was, he believed, the deep resolve of the British people. However much sacrificand labor it required, he felt sure they would enthusiastically support their Gey criment, whatever happened. He was convinced that the country recognized how deeply the interests of the British Empire were wrapped up in carrying to a successful issue the undertaking, and that they would not allow themselves, by any temporary difficulty, or imaginary

DESIRES ENGLAND TO ACT

discouragement, to be drawn away from this result.

The power which the British Empire will exercise over the destines of the world and the position it will occupy in the commonwealth of nations will not be decided, said the British Prime Minister, merely by passion or authuslasm. A far more precious and more effective quality was that of cogged determination that no discouragement, no passing inconvenience, should deter them for a moment from carrying out, steadily, lengthily, and dog-Long Tenure of Mitylene by France Displeasing to Germany.

The Kniser Unwilling to Interfere at the Present Time-Little Proba-

(Special Calsingram-Copyrighted.) LONDON, Nov. 5.—According to today's efficial advices from Paris, the Franco-Turkish dispute is as good as settled, but this is not considered in well-informed circles here to be really the case. M. Delcasse, the Fracch Minister of Foreign Afinirs, has declared that France requires "substantial guarantees" for the fulfillment of her demands, and these, it is believed, the Sultan is almost as little willing as he is able to give. Therefore, while still hoping that the present affair will end in the usual way, English and Continental opinion is strengthening in the view that France's present maval sement will result in the retention of Mitylene for an indefinite period. The French Government, of course, de

clares that it has no such intention, but in Manchuria are widely quoted as show-ing how little value need be placed on such declarations. Hitherto England, in common with the other great Powers, has cause for alarm, but it admits that the high price attained by consols a few years abstained from interference, but one of the most striking features in the develop-ments of the last week has been the exhortations of the entire German press that the British Government should not table, is not intolerable. It means the taxation of 186, when heavy tea and suffer France to hold to herself a great position, threatening at the same time the Durdanciles and the Snez Canal, besides generally weakening the British position in the Mediterranean.

Not long ago Great Britain would have seeded but little pressure to induce her to interfere, but today things are different. With her hands tied in South Africa, England has no appetite for ad-ditional trouble, and while she still holds Egypt, the fate of Constantin-pie is not a matter of such concern to her as it once was. The general attitude taken up by the English press on the subject is indicated by the following passage from teday s "Spectator:"

'If Germany is annoyed, which is possible, especially as Austria thinks she is concerned in the independence of the Turk, let Germany and Austria resist it. It is not our duty to pull chestnuts out of the fire for William II. Nothing would rejoice the Germans more than to see England and France quarreling over a Turkish island, while they themselves are posing as the protectors and friends of Islam. We shall be told that the whole affair is a plot by Russin to recover her borne, First Lord of the Admiraity, and other members of the Admiraitration and representatives of the bench and the city.

Countries, and the reasons in favor of cleavage between us and Russia, which German diplomatists desire to make the development in motern policy of deeper, if it be true, what does it sig-trusts, which possess the power of flood-nify to us?"

ing the British market, for a time, at It is plain that Germany is anxious over least, with goods which are sold below this situation for other reasons than that she is once more regarded in Constanti-nople as a Power to be dreaded, the Kalser will receive a setbuck in the course he has hitherto been successfully pur-sulng.

Meanwhile, whatever the eventual outin Vatican circles of all the members of the Sacred College. He is, moreover, the that the day of Fashodas is now past and that the day of Fashodas is now past and that her repute is now re-established in the eyes of the world.

LEADERS OPPOSED SAPP.

His Resignation May Restore Harmony in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 2.-Charles E. Sapp, collector of internal revenue at Louisville for the last four years, whose resignation has been accepted by Presi-dent Roosevelt, was a leader whose influence was felt in Republican politics all over the State. Mr. Sapp was forced to send in his resignation by the Civil Service Commission, which has preferred charges of partisanship against him. It is declared specifically that he has counten-anced assessments for political purposes from the employes of the internal Reve-nue Department. These charges have been pending for some time, and immediately after President Roosevelt took his seat a representative of the Civil Service Commission wa seent to Louisville to pre-fer additional charges against Mr. Sapp. The recent defeat of the Republican canfidates in Kentucky, and particularly is Logisville caused those party leaders wh

were opposed to Mr. Sapp to renew their fight against him with the result that he signed. Among those who fought Mr. Sapp most bitterly is ex-Gov. W. O. Brad-

In seeking to satisfy all the factions in the party, President Roosevelt has sum ned Mr. Bradley to Washington, where a conference will be held between Lesliombs, pension agent for Kentucky; Ser nissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Brad disliked interference with Kentucky neittions by Senator Hanna, and he was ever called into consultation at Wash here. Mr. Bradley's summons to Wash sublicing of Kentucky together again,

DEATH OF ADOLPH KRAUS. The Sculptor Expires in a Massachusetts Asylum.

DANVERS, Mass., Nov. 3 .- Adolph I Kraus, the sculptor, who died yesterday at the Hospital for the Insane in this city, was fifty-one years old, and is surived by a widow and two daughters. Mr. Kraus came to this country in 188 rom Prussia, where he was a ponsion of the Government. Before leaving hi did home he won the grand prize of Rome win fame. It was the disappointment his ambition to produce a masterpie his ambition to produce a masterpiece which is said to have caused his mind to give way. He had parily completed a model in clay of a heroic figure of Reisharzar at the moment of sceing the handwriting on the wall, when it began to crumble, and Kranis was compellest to abandon the work. His mind became un halanteed soon after.

Among his noted pieces in America are the Theodore Parker and the Crispis Attacks momentum. In the competition for the lows State scaling monument haven eccond prize. He was the scalptor of the winged figure of Victory, that crowned the towers of Machinery Hall at the World's Fair at Chicago, and which was greatly admired.

Game, Franklin Field, Nov. 30, self excussion become in trains November 29 and to and including 10 a.m. train November 20, value return until December 2, at rate of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for return until December 2, at rate of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for round train. Navember 2, at rate of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for the form of the first line in two special trains on morning one this line in two special trains on morning

ELECTROCUTION A FAILURE.

Spectators Skeptical Over the Attempt to Kill Jumbo II.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The public execution of Jumbo II, the vicious elephant owned by Frank C. Bostock, who had a show on the Pan-American Midmy, was stopped today by protests from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and by Mayor Diehl. Nearly Bility That Great Britain Will Loop persons had paid an admission to the Stadium to see the execution when Mr. Bostock was reached by the mayor and by Wilson S. Bissell, ex-Postmaster

General, acting for the society.

Others appealed to Mr. Bostock not to kill the elephant in public, so he dismissed the spectators, gave them their money back, and announced that the exmoney back, and announced that the execution would take place before a few
witnesses at 5 o'clock. At that hour
Jumbo was led to the Stadium between
two smaller elephants and chained to a
platform in the southeast corner. Two
heavily insulated copper wires had been
to the platform. The switchboard,
to some extent curtail the accumulation ened to one of the walls of the Studium. current of 1,800 volts, and the other a current of 2,200 volts. The electrodes were were fastened behind Jumbo's ears and two farther back on his body.

Then the electrician, Mr. Graham, stepped to the switch and threw it over. Observing persons noticed there was no flash when the times of the switch met to close the circuit. It was as if the switch was attached to dead wires. The electrodes gave no indication that an electrodes gave no indication that are electrodes gave no indicatio tric current was working on them. The current was not sufficient to drive steam out of the wet cloths on the electrodes. The electrician said that, as far as he knew, the current had been turned on, Mr. Bostock was certain that it had. Nearly everybody else was skeptical. Jumbo played with the plank placidly.

After three or four minutes the switchboard was thrown back and the elephant released and returned to his quarters. He may be taken to the Charleston exposithis kind every day.

SEIZED BY A DEPUTY.

"Moonshine" Alleged to Have Been Sold in a Knoxville Saloon.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 2.-Andy Haun and Charles McLemore, who run a and their saloon seized by Federal offi-

Deputy Harth has had the saloon under surveillance for some time, and finally secured what he considered positive evidence of the violation of the fevenue law

About 120 gallons of whisky were seized

TO RAISE THE STANDARD. Examinations to Be Held by Cleve.

Innd Bartender's Union. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 9.-A burtender must pass an examination before the barkeepers' union here before he can obtain employment in a saloon. The barleast, with goods which are sold below cost price in order to cheapen production and maintain remanerative trade in their home markets."

their home markets."

this situation for other reasons than that of embroiling England with Russia and France. It does not suit her to interfere, at the present juncture, with Russia. Germany has long been striving for in- saloous and beer gardens, where he does nothing but draw beer and hand out bot-Kniser has been for long systematically ties. The second-class man must be able ingrafiating himself with the Sultan, and to prepare the most common mixed if now the influence of France revives and drinks, and the first-class man must be able to mix anything and everything. Spenking today of the examinations,

Agent Goldsmith said:
"I don't believe there are more than twenty-five men in this city who can put up a genuine, first-class pousse cafe, They are so difficult to make that the candi-New drinks are invented constantly by ambitious bartenders, so an up-to-date man must always keep his eyes open for

CHECKS AND MONEY GONE.

Two Negroes Suspected of Robbing a South Washington Grocer.

A robbery of nearly \$200 in money and several checks at the grocery store of George W. Sanford, 1300 Four-and-a-Half Street southwest, late last night, led to the arrest on suspicion of the following: Lewis Brown, negro, aged forty-one years, a barber by trade; Isaiah Johnson negro, eighteen years old, a laborer; while a third negro, suspected, is yet at large. Both prisoners deny knowledge of the theft. Nothing his yet developed toward the recovery of the missing money, but police of the Fourth precinct and deter-tives are working to that end.

The robbery occurred while Mr. San-ford, who is a brother of Washington Sanford, of the police force, was busy paying off his clerks, preparatory to clea-ing the store for the night. This was shortly after if o'clock. From the cush register Mr. Sanford took a roll of bills containing \$185, and three checks, and this ell he placed on the top of the register ters. After awhile, Mr. Sanford, again intending to pay off his help, having dis-posed of several customers meanwhile went to the cash register for his money Then he discovered that the roll had diquestioned, and n messenger was de-spatched for the police. Sergeant Dunni-gan and others visited the store in dutime, and, following an investigation, the two negroes named were arrested.

It is learned, nevertheless, that both

Brown and Johnson were about the store and night, and this they admir. Brows said he visited the store to shave Mr. Sanford, while Johnson made some other statement. It is thought by the police that the stolen checks may possibly lend to a clew to the thief, or thieves, as the case may be. These checks are all drawn on local banks, and payment on them will be stopped at once.

WORK ON NEW NAVAL VESSELS. The Battleship Maine Rapidly Nearing Completion.

The reports received by the Chief Nava Constructor concerning work done during October on naval vessels under construcion, show that the buttleship Maine, with s per cent of work to the credit of he structors, stands nearer complette han any other armored vessel. On the sattieship Missouri, 48 per cent of as been done, 43 per cent on the battle thip Ohio, and 2 per cent on the battle thips Georgia, New Jersey, and Rhod land, recently laid on the stocks,

ads the list with 9 per cent of worl onstruction-the Denver, Des hattanooga, Galveston, and Cleveland

the monitor research the month of the work was done during the month of monitors. Nevada and Wyoming the stand at 91 and 75 her cent rectively. Nearly all the torpedo boat troyers are within easy range of contion. The Stewart is the only one of mecessary work done.

Flynn's Business College, 8th and K.

TO SIDETRACK THE TARIFF

A Counter Movement to Urge In ternal Revenue Reduction.

Effort of Extreme Protectionists to Avoid Opening Up a Dreaded Question-Representative Payne's Plans-Views of Other Leaders.

Extreme protectionists of the Republi an party who are determined that there shall be no modification of the prohibi tive duties have begun to take steps prevent any reduction of the tariff at the

To this end, Representative Payne, Chairman of the Ways and Means Com-mittee, called at the Treasury Department of copper, covered with wet waste. Two | yesterday, and made arrangements for obtaining statistics upon the subject of revenue, with the idea of formulating a bill to be introduced early in the coming session, providing for certain reductions in the internal revenue tax. Mr. Payne opposed to any tampering with the duties, even upon trust goods, which now certainly need no protection, if in fact

they ever did.

To counteract the effect of the sentiment, particularly in the West, which in-sists that there must be modifications made in the present Dingley law, Mr. Payne and his colleagues of the same be-lief have planned a counter movement They propose while not removing the war tax as a whole to reduce it principally upon beer, whisky, and tobacco, and they thereby hope to accomplish two purposes: First, to prevent the accumulation of a surplus which is now piling up, and leave the customs tariff intact, as it is now; and, second, to appease the demands of the brewers and distillers. A further pur-pose is to forestall any capital which they anticipate the Democrats would make out of the situation.

There is, however, a marked lack of uniformity of opinion among the Repub-lican members of Congress who have recently been in Washington as to what should be done. Meanwhile the demand for tariff reduction has been growing. Representative Babcock, who fathers the movement on the part of the Republicans to reduce the tariff, is in favor of reduction upon beer and whisky, but he also advocates changes in the tariff schedule. In this he is supported by a large Western contingent.

prepare a bill for the lowering of the internal revenue. Many of the Republicans are still upon the fence, appreciating the growth of the tariff reduction sentiment. high protectionist interests. Already efforts are being put forth to whip the undecided into line for a reduction of internal revenue duties rather than the turiff. Senator Hanna has sounded the key note by declaring that it was well to leave well enough alone, and many of the Republican members have taken up this

Representative Lundis, who was in Washington, is an illustration of this. While appreciating the fact that there is some continent for a change in a number of the tariff schedules, he is of the opinion that no material alteration will be made, and he favors curtailing the receipts by reduction of internal revenue.

it. Others are holding out the proposition that it would be unwise to decrease the Government receipts very materially, for the reason that in the near future there is made to be an increase in expenditures, owing to what are regarded as needed appropriations.

There is a consensus of opinion that the question will be one of the first with which Congress will deal at the coming session, and by bringing the matter to the front at the very outset and having the plan carefully outlined in advance it may be effectually disposed of without opening up the whole subject of the tariff. This is what the leaders desire to avoid, as, if once it goes before Congress, there is no telling where it might end or what the result would be.

It is expected that the amendments which Mr. Payne will propose in his mensure will reduce the whisky tax from \$1.21 to 20 cents, although it is consible that the reduction will be only to \$1. That an orbitation will be only to \$1. That are not of \$1.25 to \$1.00 to \$1.

surphis. It was said yesterday that Secretary Gage was in favor of reducing the beer tax to 50 cents, but he declined to discuss the matter. It seems probable that in view of the fact that the brewers have said that they would be very well saffsied with a tax of 51 per barrel, as it was before the Spanish war, Congress will not be disposed of reduce the tax below that figure.

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Representative Russell of Connecticut favors the reduction of all the taxes referred to, and it fact, is one of the most progressive of the members of the Ways and Means Committee, so far as revenue reduction is concerned. He believes that he accumulation of a large surplus offers a constant temptation to Congress to make extrawagant expenditures, and that the receipts of the Government should be kept somewhere near the legitimate expenditures, estimating these expenditures according to strict considerations of economy.

GRAND JURY TO INVESTIGATE. Alleged Oil Well Trust in Mississippi Being Enquired Into.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.-The United States grand Jury at Jackson, Miss., has ammoned the managers of various cotton seed mills at Vicksburg, Medidian, Juckon, and other Mississippi towns before it in order to investigate the question whether there is an oil mill trust in Miseissippi, as previously charged, and whether the mill men have reached an greement to fix the price of cotton seed. The matter was taken up in the United tates Court at Meridian some weeks ago and no indictment was found. It is generally reported that the mill men am men in New Orleans had fixed the price f seed at \$2 a ton. If they did thisy have seen unable to carry out their agreement, a the price has advanced to \$14 a ton.